

site hosted by a church. Currently, there are nine program participants.

As a theme for this year's Centennial Celebration, the Buddhist Church has chosen: "Gratitude, Dedication, Aspiration." This theme symbolizes the relationships of the past, present, and future at the church. It represents a time to reflect on the past, a time to celebrate the present, and a time to plan for the future.

Mr. Speaker, as the exceptional people of the Buddhist Church of Sacramento gather to celebrate their church's centennial anniversary, I am honored to pay tribute to one of Sacramento's most outstanding organizations. The Buddhist Church of Sacramento's contributions to the youth and overall community are commendable. I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in wishing the church continued success in all its future endeavors.

IN MEMORY OF DR. DAVID N.
JONES

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Dr. David N. Jones, a former professor of Russian and Soviet History at California State University, Fresno (CSUF). David was also actively involved in the Fresno County Republican Central Committee.

Dr. Jones is a native of West Virginia, grew up in North Carolina and was educated at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He joined the faculty at CSUF in 1970, after teaching at the University of California, Santa Barbara and Duke University. He was a demanding but sought-after teacher. The University and the community will sorely miss his erudition. He served the History Department in many capacities, most notably as Chair and as Graduate Advisor. He was an avid violinist and performed for many years with the Fresno state orchestra. He also enjoyed amateur theatricals and performed in many local productions. Many will remember him as Lesgate in "Dial M. for Murder" or Mr. Radley in "To Kill a Mocking Bird." At the time of his death he was preparing to try out for the role of the fiddler in "Fiddler on the Roof" with the Roger Rockas Music Hall.

David Jones was active in Republican Party Affairs from 1996-1998 as an elected member of the Fresno County Republican Central Committee.

David is remembered by his wife, Laura; his stepchildren, Amber, Christopher, and Justin Weatherby of Fresno; his brother, Joseph Jones of Chapel Hill, NC; his sister, Karin Jones of Denver, CO, and numerous nephews, nieces, and cousins.

Mr. Speaker, in remembrance of David N. Jones, I would like to acknowledge the happiness he brought to others and the respect so many held for him. I urge my colleagues to join with me in extending my condolences to the Jones family.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1999

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent Friday, September 24, 1999, and Monday, September 27, 1999, and as a result, missed rollcall votes 444 through 452. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote 444, "yes" on rollcall vote 445, "no" on rollcall vote 446, "yes" on rollcall vote 447, "yes" on rollcall vote 448, "yes" on rollcall vote 449, "yes" on rollcall vote 450, "yes" on rollcall vote 451, and "yes" on rollcall vote 452.

REGARDING THE RETIREMENT OF
JOE REORDA

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, today, because Republicans in the House of Representatives are working to ensure 100% of the Social Security Trust Fund is devoted to preserving Social Security instead of being used to pay for new big government spending, a friend and constituent came to my mind, Mr. Joe Reorda, Principal of Trinidad Catholic Schools, in Trinidad, Colorado.

Mr. Reorda, who plans to retire in 2000, served as a school principal for 31 years in Trinidad's public school system and for the last eight years, as principal of Trinidad Catholic Schools. During his tenure in the public schools, he contributed to Colorado's public retirement plan which provides solid, secure benefits at a reasonable cost. Unfortunately, when he went to work for the private school, he had no choice but to make payments to the Social Security system.

Upon retirement from Trinidad Catholic Schools, he will start receiving his pension from the state of Colorado but his benefit from Social Security will be greatly reduced because of the Windfall Elimination Provision. Mr. Reorda knows this is not fair. First of all, he was required to invest in the government's program instead of being able to choose his own individual retirement plan. An Individual Retirement Account, for example, would earn for him more than what the government can. In fact, all Americans could be earning a higher rate of return on retirement funds if they were allowed to invest in individually directed and professionally managed accounts.

Secondly, and more importantly, after a lifetime of hard work and paying taxes, Mr. Reorda should be able to trust he will receive full benefits when he retires. He made the required payments to the system in good faith so he should be able to expect the full measure of his Social Security benefits to be waiting for him when he retires.

This is a very challenging time for Members of Congress. For 32 years, Congress raided the Social Security Trust Fund to pay for Washington programs that had nothing to do

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with Social Security. It is time to put an end to this practice. It is time my colleagues on both sides of the aisle pledge not to pass any legislation that spends one penny of the Social Security Trust Fund.

Mr. Speaker, it is for this reason I rise today to tell you about my friend, Mr. Reorda. I would like to soon be able to report to him the funds he's been sending to Washington are secure and will be returned to him in full.

REMARKS ON THE TUSCOLA
KOREAN WAR MUSEUM

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1999

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my resolution to recognize the Korean War Veterans National Museum and Library in Tuscola, Illinois as a National Korean War Veterans Museum.

The Korean War has often been referred to as the Forgotten War. Of all the conflicts in which our country has been involved, this one has received the least amount of attention or fanfare. However, the individuals who participated in this conflict fought just as bravely and sacrificed just as much as their fellow veterans from other wars.

The museum and library in Tuscola is dedicated to honoring the brave individuals who participated in this war. It provides a forum where individuals can view artifacts from the war as well as perform research and participate in educational programs relating to this often neglected event in our history. The individuals who served in this war have earned our respect and deserve recognition for the sacrifices they have made and this museum is a fitting tribute to their efforts.

I applaud the efforts of the administrators of the Tuscola museum. Their long hours and hard work has paid off, giving Korean War veterans a museum we can all be proud of. Please join with me in supporting this worthy resolution.

CONGRATULATING WALDWICK
BOROUGH ON ITS 80TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1999

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Borough of Waldwick, New Jersey, on its 80th anniversary. This historic occasion will be marked this weekend with the celebration of Waldwick Day, Saturday, October 2, and the dedication of the borough's long-awaited new Administration Building.

The people of Waldwick this year are celebrating the many virtues of their wonderful community. Waldwick is a good place to call home. It has the outstanding schools, safe streets, family oriented neighborhoods, civic volunteerism and community values that make it an outstanding place to live and raise a family.

On this occasion, I want to specifically acknowledge the outstanding leadership of Waldwick's elected officials. Waldwick has always enjoyed a history of good, sound local government—a tradition carried on today by Mayor Rick Vander Wende, Borough Administrator Gary Kratz, Borough Clerk Paula Jaegge, and Borough Council members Art Barthold, Robert Campbell, Frank McKenna, Joseph Musumeci, James O'Connell and Jim Toolen.

Waldwick has been a town of many names. The area traces its past to the settlement of New Barbadoes Township in modern-day northern New Jersey in 1693. The settlement changed its name to Franklin Township when it was incorporated in 1772, however, and by the late 1800s was known as Orvil Township. Orvil changed its form of government from township to borough in 1919, prompting another name change. A committee chose "Wald," German for "woods" and later refined the choice to Waldwick, meaning, "a light in the woods."

Transportation played a major role in the development of Waldwick. An Indian trail along the foothills of the Ramapo Mountains was used by European settlers and became part of the Albany Post Road. The Franklin Turnpike was developed and named for New Jersey Colonial Governor William Franklin, son of Benjamin Franklin. Railroads first came to the area in the 1840s, when the Paterson and Ramapo built a line to connect Suffern, New York, and Jersey City, but a depot wasn't built in Waldwick until 1886. The railroad brought dramatic improvements in Waldwick's connections to the outside world, including the first regularly scheduled deliveries of mail.

Several businesses developed around the railroad depot, including the Orvil Hotel, a printing shop, two butcher shops, a carpenter's shop, a livery stable, a machine shop, a general store, a dressmaker's shop, a funeral home and Hopper's Coal and Lumber Co.

By the 1920s, Waldwick had a thriving downtown district and growing residential neighborhoods. A large number of civic organizations, including the Ancient Order of Forresters, the Sylvandale Literary Society and the Waldwick Public Hall Association, among others, were formed. Italians were a prominent ethnic group within the community, forming a chapter of the Sons of Italy and staging an annual Assumption of the Virgin Mary celebration.

The Depression actually benefited Waldwick with the construction of a municipal pool and a municipal office building by the Works Progress Administration.

Today, under the leadership of Mayor Vander Wende and the other borough officials, Waldwick continues to be a thriving, modern community with much to offer to everyone. The new Administration Building being dedicated this weekend is the latest tangible sign of Waldwick's growth. The \$1.9 million, 12,000-square-foot building, located at 63 Franklin Turnpike, will consolidate all borough administrative offices in one location. The old Municipal Building, built in 1927 at a cost of \$40,000, will remain home to the Police Department headquarters and will continue to be the site of meetings of the Borough Council,

the Planning and Zoning Board and sessions of Municipal Court.

My colleagues, I am certain you would agree with my conviction that Waldwick is one of the finest communities in the State of New Jersey. This community is symbolic of traditional American values. The residents work hard, are dedicated to their families, support their schools and volunteer to help their neighbors. I ask all my colleagues to join me in wishing all its residents continued success.

UNBORN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2436) to amend title 18, United States Code, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice to protect unborn children from assault and murder, and for other purposes:

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 2436, the Unborn Victims of Violence Act. Under current federal law, an individual who commits a federal crime of violence against a pregnant woman receives no additional punishment for killing or injuring the fetus. I think this is wrong and should be changed.

An incident that occurred in my district illustrates why this law is so desperately needed. In 1996, a man enlisted in the Air Force and stationed at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base—a jurisdiction which is governed by federal military law—severely beat his wife who was 34 weeks pregnant at the time. Although the woman survived the attack, her uterus split open, expelling the baby into her mother's abdominal cavity, where the baby died.

The man was arrested and charged with several criminal offenses for the attack. However, Air Force prosecutors concluded that they could not charge him with a separate offense for killing the baby because, although Ohio law recognizes an unborn child as a victim, federal law does not.

In 1998, that judgment was concurred in the U.S. Air Force Court of Criminal Appeals ruling on the case. The court said, "Federal homicide statutes reach only the killing of a born human being . . . (Congress) has not spoken with regard to the protection of an unborn person."

Mr. Chairman, I believe it is time that Congress speaks on this issue by passing H.R. 2436. Many states, like Ohio, have passed laws to recognize unborn children as human victims of violent crimes. However, these laws do not apply on federal property. I think they should and therefore would urge my colleagues to pass the Unborn Victims of Violence Act.

THURGOOD MARSHALL COMMEMORATIVE STAMP RESOLUTION

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1999

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduced legislation urging the Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee and the United States Postal Service to issue a commemorative stamp to honor the late great Justice Thurgood Marshall.

I'd like to start my tribute with a brief story.

This story was told by Marshall during the installation of Wiley Branton as Dean of Howard University's Law School. It clearly exemplifies what Marshall's legacy means to me. You'll see what I mean when you hear the story.

This guy took a trip to Las Vegas and did what so many others do—he lost his money, including his fare home. While figuring out what to do, as sometimes happens, he had to go. When he got to the bathroom, he discovered that they had not a nickel or dime but quarter stalls. He didn't have any money, so he was in pretty bad shape. And then a gentleman came by and he told the gentleman his problem. The guy said, "I'll give you a quarter . . . I don't care if you give it back to me or not, it's no problem." He took the quarter and went back into the restroom, and just as he was about to put the quarter in, he realized the door had been left open. So he put the quarter in his pocket and he went in . . . He realized that a quarter wasn't going to get him back to Los Angeles and wouldn't even feed him. So, he put the quarter in a slot machine.

And it wouldn't be a story if he didn't hit the jackpot.

Then he hit the bigger jackpot . . . and he went to the crap table; he went to the roulette table. He ended up with about ten or fifteen thousand dollars. He went back home and invested in the right stock. He got the right business together. And in pretty short order, about fifteen years, he became the second wealthiest man in the world. He was asked about this story on television and began by saying, "I am so indebted to that benefactor of mine. That man who made all of this possible. And if he comes forth and proves who he is, I will give him half my wealth in cash. So a man came forth . . . He said, 'Are you sure you are the one I'm looking for?'" "Of course, he said, I'm the man who gave you that quarter," The millionaire said "I'm not looking for you. I'm looking for the man who left the door open." You see, if he hadn't left the door open, I would have put the quarter in the stall."

Marshall epitomizes the man who left the door open. We are all millionaires—even billionaires—rich from Marshall's legacy of opening doors for those less fortunate. As we close this era, we must not forget his impact on the events of the 20th Century.

Marshall was instrumental in supporting the rights of minorities and immigrants; limiting government intrusion in cases involving illegal search and seizure, double jeopardy, and the right to privacy; and in creating new protections under the law for women, children, prisoners, and the homeless.